Inder to Advertisemeils,

P	age, Col.		me. Co
Amusements	7 56	Marriages and Deaths Mining New Publications	7 8
Bankers Notices Business Chances	4 1 4	Proposais iteal Estate Rooms and Flats	7
Board and Rooms Dancing Academies, Dividend Notices Pinancial	7 84	Siles by Auction	7
Hen Wanted Instruction Lectures & Meetings.	7 4 6 23	Steamboats and R.R. Teachers To Whom Concern	7 1 6
Miscellaneous		Winter Resorts	7

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Buy always Dr. KS AND OFFICE FURNITURE
Variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELL
111 Full

PILES. PILES. PILES.
Cured without knife, powder or salve. No charge until cure
Write for reference.
DE. CORKISS, 11 East 20th-st

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States. DAILY, with Sunday \$8 50 \$4 25 \$2 15 DAILY, without Sunday 7 00 8 50 1 75 BUNDAY TRIBUNE 1 59

Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note.
"For The New-York TRIBUX."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. vertisements for publication in Tax Taisung, and order equiac delivery of the daily maper, will be received at the wing branch offices in New York City.

an Uptown of Res. 1238 Brandway, 9a. m. to 9 p. m. 3008 West Twenty third-set, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 760 Third-sev., near Statisth-set, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 1,007 Third-sev., near Statisth-set, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 108 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-set, 4 to 8 p. m. fon Square, No. 92 Fast Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m to 8 p. m.

IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON-1.322 F-st. | LONDOX-26 Bedford-st., Strand

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 28.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORKIGN.-Much damage was done in London and Paris yesterday by storms, —— General Gordon started for Khartoum, —— The French Senate has adopted the extraordinary budget. - Bransdorf, an Austrian village, was burned. = Lasker's body was taken to the synagoge in Berlin on Saturday. - Mary Anderson appeared in London as Clarice in "Comedy and Tragedy."

DOMESTIC .- The Cleveland Paper Company has failed for \$250,000. == It is thought that another conference between the Burlington and Union Pacific roads will be had. - A maniae in a Louisville smallpox hospital created a sensation by his violence, ____ Another well of Mecca oil has been struck in Noble County, Ohio, James H. Emslie, a prominent man at Winnipeg committed suicide. —— Colonel John H. Ferry died suddenly in Indianapolis. —— Brenizer's Opera House at Marion, Ohio, was burned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A syndicate has bought a large block of the Villard stocks for investment. Mr. Beecher defended the Rev. Mr. Newton yesterday. - There was a the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, = Sixty Italians were confirmed by Assistant Bishop Potter in Grace Chapel. A Brooklyn jewelry store was entered by housebreakers, and robbed of articles worth \$4,600. = The Chinese of Mott-st. continued their celebration of the New Year. - The Rev. Mr. Bush, of the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton, preached his farewell sermon.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear or fair weather, with chances of rain late in the day. Temperature vesterday : Highest, 28°; lowest, 16°; average, 2212°.

The fire vesterday in Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, like the one which occurred recently in the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, was promptly put out without loss of life or harm to any patient, although there were over a thousand poor creatures in the buildings. In each case the physicians in charge have shown noteworthy presence of mind. It is reassuring to know that the arrangements for fighting fire in the city's charitable institutions are as thorough as these two incidents show

The members of the Central Labor Union are a most ungracious lot. Mr. Felix Adler, of the Society of Ethical Culture, recently offered to arrange and pay for four concerts to which the members of this organization and their families were to be admitted free. The object, of course, was to provide them with refined and elevating pleas ure. But yesterday at a meeting of the union a member rose and suggested that inquiry should be made as to Mr. Adler's "ulterior motives" in making this offer; and although no investigation was ordered, the idea seemed to meet with general favor. This is the finest noticed for a long time.

The diamond robbery in Brooklyn yesterday was a particularly daring piece of business. A jewelry store in Fulton-st, was entered in broad daylight, the safe, which could be easily seen from the street, was pried open and precious stones worth over \$4,000 were carried away in safety. By a remarkable coincidence, a salesman had visited the store earlier in the morning, and then had gone away for two hours, carelessly leaving the burglar alarms disconnected. While he was absent the thieves did their work. This makes matters look bad for the clerk; but it is only fair to say that the police do not suspect him of complicity in the

The announcement that the Cleveland Paper Company, the largest of its hind in the West, has made an assignment, has caused much wonder at | bly. Cleveland and elsewhere, though it cannot have been unknown there or here that the state of the trade for some time has been such as to try the strongest concerns. The concerted suspension of work in a large number of mills at the West, not long ago, called attention to the fact that over-production had occurred in this industry, as in some others. It cannot be said that misfortune in this branch is due to large foreign imports; for the imports in this line are less than one ton yearly for 1,000 tons made in this country, and in value less than \$200,000. The value of paper of domestic manufacture is over \$55,000,000 yearly.

What the policy of the Democrats in Congress is to be on the tariff question this winter, has not yet been disclosed; but rumors of all sorts are flying about Washington in regard to the matter. The subject has not been introduced in the Ways and Means Committee, but Colonel Morrison, the chairman, it is said, will silence. The Navy Department is to be held soon propose a bill making a horizontal reduc-

pected of hoping to prevent any tariff legislation at this session. His plan is thought to be, to bring in the appropriation bills one at a time and to make so much talk on them that tariff legislation will have no chance. Whichever course is pursued, it seems certain that about half the Democratic party will be enraged at the affront offered to it by the representatives of the other half.

The Court of Appeals of this State seems in a fair way to fall as much behindhand in its work, and to be as greatly overburdened, as the Supreme Court of the United States. The seven judges have not yet been able to clear off the calendar of 1883, the number of cases undisposed of on January 1, 1884, being 150. Moreover, the calendar for this year has 126 causes more than were docketed in 1883. At this rate, therefore, it will not be long before the work of our highest court will be at least twelve menths in arrears. Several remedies for this condition of affairs, suggested by the judges themselves or by prominent lawyers of this city, are printed on another page of THE TRIB-UNE this morning. A leading one is to reduce the number of cases which can be carried up by increasing the limitation of the amount on appeals; but it is objected to this, that would immediately raise the cry that justice was only for the rich. A proposal open to less criticism is that a constitutional amendment shall be passed authorizing the creation of a Commission from time to time, as emergency requires, to dispose of such causes on the calendar as the seven regular judges may select. Whether this Commission should be made up of Supreme Court Judges, or of outside men, is a question which offers a chance for considerable discussion. The whole subject, however, deserves the attention of the Bar Association and of all layren who love litigation. __

LEGISLATION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Happily there is no need for any investigation of the methods of the Board of Education. But there are defects in the present educational system of the city which require corrective legislation. For example, the Board of Education should be given the power to consolidate schools when such action is deemed necessary, and to dispose of buildings no longer required for school purposes. In some of the lower wards of the city, owing to the shifting of population, there are schools with skeletons of three departments without papils enough for one. This is bad for the pupils and bad for the taxpayers. The remedy must be found in a change of the statute. For the purpose of appointing subordinate teachers, and for some other purposes each of the twenty-four wards of the city stands by itself, and is practically independent of the Board of Education. This feature of the law is open to criticism. Divided responsibility does not work well in any branch of the City Government. There are teachers now employed in the public schools who are physically incapacitated for the performance of their duties and there are others who are incompetent. The public school system should in no wise be made to perform elecmosynary functions. To correct these evils the Board of Education should be given the absolute right to remove teachers while the power of appointment should rest with the Trustees as at present, only a veto power should be vested in the Commissioners. There ought to be a change in the statute in order to correct the inequalities in the distribution of the salary fund. President Walker says that the statutory distinction between the rate of pay in the primary and grammar schools is a fallney that has imposed upon the city needless expense. He has pointed out other like de fects in the law. It is probable that the aggregate amount of salaries cannot advantageously be decreased. But there is no doubt that a different distribution of the amount could be made, so as to add the number of primary school teachers necessary to enable the many children who are now crowded out of the schools to be brought under the influence of intelligent instructors. The Board of Education should be given the power to equalize salaries, with the restriction that no teacher should be paid more than a specified sum in each grade With respect to the salaries of the clerical force of the Board of Education there is no doubt of

the need of a reduction. The Act which declares that "all children beween the ages of five and twenty-one years," residing in this city, "shall be entitled to attend any of the common schools therein," cannot be enforced in some parts of the city, because the schools are not large enough or numerous enough to hold all the children who wish to enter them. This fact, and the steady advance in the school population, make the erection of many new schoolhouses a public necessity. The Board of Estimate made a large appropriation for that purpose this year but nothing like enough to meet the necessities of the case. In the purchase of new sites and the erection of new buildings the Board of Education ought to have money enough to secure to the children plenty of light and air. Nearly all of the present schoolhouses are placed between tall specimen of unalloyed ingratitude that we have | buildings, and are without sufficient light and air. Provision ought to be made in the erection of new buildings to guard against this evil. To meet the urgent necessity for more school room, the Board of Estimate should be author ized to issue the necessary bonds. It is absurd for the great city of New-York to keep children from its public schools for want of money while it is issuing millions of dollars' worth of bonds every year for new docks and other public improvements. Such things had far better be delayed than that many thousands of children should be permitted to grow up in ignor-

The Board of Education ought to prepare such amendments to the statute as it deems necessary, and submit them to the Legislature as a basis for action. That would call forth the necessary discussion for the intelligent guidance of the members of the Senate and Assem-

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION. An experienced Government official offers in letter printed in another column several pointed suggestions respecting the rescue of the Greely party. He disputes the exclusive right of officers of the line, and even of the Navy itself, to command the proposed expedition, He mentions Lieutenants Hooper and Healy of the Revenue Service and Chief Engineer Melville and Captain Tyson as the proper men to be employed on this errand of mercy. He recommends that two of these shall be selected as the captains of the two relief ships, and that the remaining pair shall be sent out as their executive officers. Now while these four officers have had experience in high latitudes, and one of them, Chief Engineer Melville, would be eminently fitted for the command of the expedition, there is no reason why the officers of the line should be passed over in responsible for the success or failure of the

service volunteers from the Revenue Department, nor a retired Arctic whaler and explorer. Chief Engineer Melville's merits and experience ought, of course, to be taken into account, but if greater efficiency and better discipline can be secured by giving the preference to the line, the staff ought to content itself with the honors it

has already won in the Arctic world. Captain Greer, who commanded the Tigress in the Polaris search and took his ship as far as Littleton Island, where the Greely party will probably be found, would be an excellent choice for leader of the expedition. Lieutenant Berry's experience in the same voyage and subsequent search for the Jeannette as commander of the Rodgers are also worthy of consideration, although the burning of his vessel in winter quarters and his desertion of the ship's erew committed to his charge have created a prejudice against him. The surviving officers of the Tigress, the Janiata, the Alliance, the Rodgers and the Yantic in their Arctic voyages are all available for duty in a new Arctic expedition. The line can supply experienced officers for the summer's operations in Smith Sound and with the aid of the staff can do everything that may be necessary. We regret that Senator Saulsbury's amendment to the appropriation bill requires Secretary Chandler to look about for volunteers, instead of permitting him to assign to positions of command those who have the requisite qualifications for the service. Those who may be best fitted for the work may not be in quest of Arctic adventures. Their services are needed in the North, none the less. Red-tape may be superfluous there. Discipline and unity of purpose

are indispensable. The correspondent suggests that in addition to the two steam sealers a third vessel laden with coal and naval stores should be sent North to join the expedition at some safe point. To this vessel the Greely party when found could be transferred; and the sealers with a fresh supply of coal could be left at liberty to extend their cruise to the upper waters of Smith Sound, returning in the course of one or two years. We are not prepared to second this crude suggestion. The practical work to be accomplished in Smith Sound is the rescue of the company of soldiers who have been serving the ends of science at a post of imminent peril and arduous labor. When that is done, there will be leisure to discuss the chimerical advantages of Arctic exploration.

COST AND ESTIMATE,

In his examination on Saturday, Commis ioner Thompson referred once more to the boast contained in his letter to Mayor Edson, that the cost of the three hundred and odd contracts executed during his administration exceeded the estimates by only a fraction of one per cent; which, he argued, was a very creditable showing, and proved that, despite the unbalanced bids, the city had been well served. This plea seems to impose upon people who do not stop to inquire what the "estimates" are with which Mr. Thompson compares the cost.

It is the foundation fraud of the whole eystem of unbalanced bidding that the estimates shall be false and misleading. The Department invites bids upon a fictitious statement of quantities; the Ring contractor, knowing about what the figures ought to be, makes his calculations accordingly, charging high in one place and low in another; and the result of his ciphering is called an "estimate," as if it engineer's computation of the legitimate cost of the work. It is neither. It is simply the pro- sary for the people to be taught by experience duct of a delusive price multiplied into an maginary quantity. It is not a basis of comparison for anything whatever. The final cost may turn out to be greatly below the so-called do the work which, for the purpose of decepfeetly well that the estimates are fabulous, and when he applies them as a test of the honesty of the contracts he shows little confidence in the honesty of his cause, and a surprising trust in the public readiness to be humbugged.

HOESE-FOWER.

Hardly any one realizes how largely the manufactures are concentrated within a few States. We do not here refer to the trades or mechanic arts, such as those of the carpenter, bricklayer, tailor or shoemaker (not in the factory), nor to those industries which, by the single treatment of material, fit it for use without adding materially to its value. Of the latter class, the grist-mill and the saw-mill give the best illustrations. The flouring mills turn out in value nearly one-tenth of the entire product of all "manufactures," so-called, and yet employ little more than one-fiftieth of the hands, and realized. Ellison's annual review, as teleyield only about one-thirtieth of the added value given to materials. The saw-mills employ a larger number of hands and add more to the value of material, but are nevertheless essentially of the same class of industries. These differ radically in character from those great organizations of capital and skilled labor by which what are more commonly understood as manufactures are carried on. But the industries of the latter class are singularly concentrated, so that a few spots on the map represent the territory to which they are mainly confined. From these comparatively small spots, and the tremendous concentration of forces there, go out productions of incalculable value to the nation.

A few tables in the second volume of the new Census-tables to which hardly any attention has yet been paid-furnish a striking picture of this concentration of the great industries. These tables show the amount of water-power and of steam-power employed in all kinds of manufacture in each State and Territory. By comparing them, we find that nearly half of the horse-power employed in the country is in flour and saw mills-748,673 horse-power by water. and 844,456 horse-power by steam, or in all 1,593,129 horse-power. The aggregate in the whole country, in all kinds of manufacturing, is 3,410,837 horse-power. Picking out the power employed in these two classes of industry, we may take the remaining power in each State as an approximate measure of the importance there of those industries which are more commonly understood by the word manufactures. Assuming, then, that the 1,817,708 horse-power employed in manufactures other than grist and saw mills roughly represent the manufactures proper, we find that Pennsylvania alone uses of this aggregate 354,774 horsepower, New-York 280,099, and Massachusetts 279,114. These three States, therefore, use 913,987 horse-power in manufactures other than grist and saw mills, and all the other States and the Territories only 903,721. But Ohio also uses thus 142,853, Connecticut 104,552, New-Jersey 79,717, Illinois 79,046, Rhode Island 60,509, New-Hampshire 55,285, and Maine 48,937 horse-power. In these ten States we have nearly five-sixths of all the

Territories employ only 134,000 horse-power in manufacturing, otherwise than in grist and saw mills. The six are Michigan 42,000, Indiana 41,000, Maryland 32,000, Missouri and Vermont and Wisconsin each about 28,000.

It will be noticed that these figures present in very strong light the weakness of the Southern States-their lack of diversified industry. Arkansas, for instance, uses 16,137 horse-power for grist and saw mills, and 1,571 for all other manufactures; Texas 25,824 for grist and saw mills, and 3,08 for all other manufactures; Mississippi 6,676 for grist and saw mills, and 2,613 for all other; Alabama 22,896 for grist and saw mills, and 4,680 for all other manufactures. In short, the States south of the Potomac and Ohio line-the old Slave States, excepting Missouri, Maryland and Delaware -- have over 800,000 square miles, and a population of over 15,000,000, and only 110,664 horse-power used in all manufactures other than grist and saw mills, while little Connecticut, with 5,000 square miles and 600,000 people, employs thus 104.552 horse-power.

Diversification of industry is the great need of the South. It is that which has made the great States from Boston to St. Louis powerful and prosperous. Yet the very policy which is designed to promote this diversification of industry in that section, the so-called statesmen of the South fight against with all their might.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

With larger reserves than were ever held before by the banks, with rapid progress toward readjustment of the relations between laborers and employers, and with visible signs of improvement in some branches of business, the markets have all been sharply depressed during the past week and have recovered from the depression with encouraging alacrity. In the stock market, out of thirty-eight active stocks twenty-seven closed higher by 38 to 35g cents than the week before; only seven were lower, and the rest at the same price. The advance on the whole was small; thirty-eight purchases of 100 shares each on the 19th would have shown profits of only \$1,562 50 at the close on the 26th, or about 2-3 of 1 per cent on the cost. But the decline in the few stocks of the Northern Pacific list, being large, overbalanced in the average the advance in many other securities. The general tendency at the close was clearly toward better prices, though it was in a large degree due to reports in regard to railway settlements which, in the colder and clearer light outside the Board room, did not appear quite as substantial as they had during the dealings. Progress toward settlement may be reported in some cases, it is true, but the later news from the Northwest looks unpleasantly warlike. The agreement of the Eastern trunk lines with the West Shore seems to advance with less difficulty than was expected, and the selection of Messrs. Booth, Coe and Canda to investigate the affairs of the Ontario and Western is a guarantee to those interested that a thoroughly

upright and careful report will be made, The principal trouble with the railroads is that too many of them are practically controlled by speculators rather than by solid investors who insist upon knowing all about their property. Hence the rumors of disaster to this or that speculator have had more force than they deserved. By way of suppressing one of these rumors, Mr. Gould thought fit to give pretty convincing proof that he was not quite ready to go to the poorhouse. But a more substantia cause of weakness in many securities was the were a contractor's bona-fide bid, or an fear of reckless or ignorant or blackmailing legislation by Congress. As it is unhappily neceswhat such a Congress means, the lesson may be wholesome though distasteful.

In the grain market, there was a decided advance in prices; wheat advanced 3 cents for estimate, and yet the whole transaction be a January and about 2 cents for later options; windle, the contractor not being called upon to corn advanced about 1 cent for January and May and 12 cent for February and March; and tion, he offers to do cheap, while for the work | oats advanced about \$10 cent per bushel. There which he does perform he gets four or five times is no solid improvement in the demand for the demand for export. the proper price. Mr. Thompson knows per- export or for home consumption, and the advance is only a natural reaction from ti sharp decline which the posting of unsound grain produced. The relation of supply and demand remains unchanged, and elaborate statistical statements, though ingeniously devised and assiduously circulated, fail to alter the fact that this country has allowed the opportunity for marketing its great surplus of wheat to pass unimproved.

The cotton market was dull throughout the week, except when the excitement in stocks caused fear of failures on Wednesday. Exports dropped to 110,157 bales, against 154,880 for the corresponding week in 1883, while receipts also declined to 104,583 bales against 136,400 bales last year. Prices were slightly stronger for futures toward the close of the week, but the probable effects of the contest about wages at Fall River and elsewhere had not yet been graphed to The Financial Chronicle, shows a larger stock on hand January 1, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, than there was a year ago, the increase in both being 143,000 bales, and the consumption in Great Britain had not declined in December, but was still about 1,000 bales weekly in excess of the consumption at the close of 1883. The great strike of operatives, if it continues as long as late English journals indicate that it probably will, must cut down British consumption considerably, while the reduction in wages which is generally determined upon by New-England mills seems likely to be unwisely but stubbornly resisted. Stocks of goods on both sides of the ocean are so large that makers can hardly be much averse to a suspension.

Provisions sympathized in movement with grain, as grain, contrary to reason, sympathized with stocks. Coffee has been weaker for actual delivery, but stronger for options, and tea has been active for both. Sagar fails to advance though dealings have been large; possibilities of legislation affect that market. Some contracts for large lots of steel rails were taken during the week at prices below previous quotations, but there is a better demand for pig iron. Oil advanced sharply when it appeared that the new wells were declining in yield as usual, and the export demand has been large. Old rates continue for coal, with better demand. In the dry goods market, the demand was dis appointing and the tone unsettled, partly because of uncertainties as to manufacturing.

WHY CITY POLITICS ARE CORRUPT.

The documentary proof presented to the legisla tive investigating committees clearly shows why so many Democratic "halls" are enabled to thrive in this city. The source of their strength is found in the enormous sums drawn from the public treasury for distribution among the "bosses." The three county officers contribute \$25,000 a yearcach to the support of the "halls." This they can well afford to do, and still have a comfortable sum remaining for distribution in

The County Clerk last year, according to his own figures, received \$140,105, including \$20,508 which, he says, was paid for work perrun the office. The County Clerk's office is certainly much more profitable than the owner-

ship of three liquor shops.

The Sheriff is almost equally fortunate His net profits last year were \$73,114, according to the figures presented, but they do not include all his receipts. He could well spare \$25,000 for the benefit of his "hall." The loose way in which the records of this office are kept, and the Sheriff's indisposition to give the particulars of bills for which he has drawn money from

the public treasury, are simply scandalous. It may be found, if all the facts are presented, that the Register's office is even more profitable than the County Clerk's. The violations of law by the county officers in neglecting to make returns of fees, and in other ways, ought not to be passed over. The Legislature will fail in its duty if the law is not changed so that these officials will not be paid any more than the poor service they render is worth. The Sheriff dwells on his "liability on bonds." Well. if he takes proper care in the execution of bonds, and employs trustworthy deputies, he will lose nothing in that way.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC will find this

an excellent rule: "If you don't see what you want write and ask to have it put in another year." Several popular features have been added to this popular annual this season in consequence of urgent requests on the part of purchasers. For example, we have been repeatedly asked during the last year why the list of Committees of the Houses of Congress was not inc uded with the lists of members. The answer has been readily made that an immense deal of information has to be packed away between the covers of THE ALMANAC, and that many important civil lists have to be either con densed or left out altogether. Representations have been made in return that politicians and business men constantly have occasion to write to members of the principal committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives in reference to measures referred to them for revision, and that it is often a matter of great inconvenience to procure the list. A good reason having been assigned for a request made so often, we cheerfully acquiesce, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1884 contains the list

The latest fatal affray in Kentucky resulted in the deat : of both the parties to it. It is stated that 'the killing was the result of a family feud dating back sixteen years," Some conservative friends of the family would do well to present its surviving members with a white dove bearing in its mouth the legend, "Let not the sun go down upon your

NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

BRICKLAYERS WITH BRAINS .- A telegram from Cincinnati mentions that the bricklayers of that city will resist any attempt to make buildings more costly by reducing the hours of work; they are anxious "that improvements may be encouraged and that they may have steady employment white the season tasts. The prospects for building the coming season are encouraging, and the men do not wish to leopardize their own prosperity," This reasoning is sensible and sound; but it is a pity that a common-sense decision by a Trades Union should be so rare as to excite surprise Even in this instance, the Cincinnati men take their position notwithstanding a general demand by Eastern bricklayers for a reduction of the working day to eight hours, which is expected to be strongly pressed at the coming National Convention of Bricklayers which will, meet at Cincinnati this week. To all appearances the sensible men of that city seem likely to be in a minority in that convention, but they say they shall stick to their resent arrangements, no matter what the convention decides. They are getting \$4 50 per day of ten hours, except on Saturday, when they work nine hours; and the average wages of good workmen for skilled inbor ten hours daily are far below

Hogs.-The pork packing to January 9 was slighty in excess of the previous year, from November 1 to the same date, but The Cincinnati Price Current says the outlook for supplies of hogs is somewhat uncertain. In lown, it is represented, the scarcity of hogs has checked operations, while colder weather of late has encouraged a larger consumption of fresh pork. But the decline in price last week, both of hog products and of corn, promises to increase

ful pool the makers of coke in the Pittsburg region The movement fell through last year, but has again been revived, though nothing definite was known about it until Wednesday, Now the statemen comes from Pittsburg that the combination has been formed, embracing already H. C. Freck & Co., 2,980 ovens; McClare & Co., 1,254 ovens; Schoon maker & Co., 1,090 ovens, and the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, 800 ovens; total, 6,124 ovens. There are besides in that region about 1,700 ovens connected with for aces and iron works, and therefore not supplying the outside market, and about 1,750 not yet in the combination and making coke for the market. It is believed, however, that these, also, will soon be brought into the combination or bought up, and that the price will be advanced The manufacturers claim that the present price parely covers the cost of making under most favor able conditions. But they are apt to forget that, not far south of them, ovens are multiplying rapidly and making from New River coal a coke held by those who have used it to be equal to any produced at Connellsville. Combination about Pittsburg will be likely to give a decided impetus to the development of the New River region,

SILK IMPORTS.-The value of imports of silk goods in 1883 was \$32,305,236, of which \$18,149,227 was during the last half of the year under the new tariff, against \$19,811,162 during the last half of 1882 under the old tariff. This de rease indicates that this branch of manufacture has not been seri ously impeded by the change of duties, though the general condition of markets and the demands of employes have caused much depression. For the year the decrease in imports compared with 1882 was \$6,328,798.

THE WINDOW GLASS SUSPENSION .- The expecta tion that the window-glass suspension would soor be broken by the action of an establishment as Bellaire, Ohio, was recently mentioned in these olumns. Part of the directors were disposed to sume work, without regard to the rest of the establishments in the association, and a strong effort was made to secure a majority of the directory for that course at the annual election. But it seems that effort failed, for the former board was re elected without change, and dispatches from Pitts burg now say that resumption of work is not expected for a long time. The men, meanwhile, are ecoming disheartened and scattered; the Union will not allow those who wish it to resume work at the rates offered by employers, and many are forced to seek subsistence elsewhere. The Belgian Government, a Pittsburg dispatch says, has offered to pay the transportation of those who will return to that country, and some have accepted the offer and

PETROLEUM.-The official statement of exports of petroleum in eleven months of 1883 shows an inrease over the same mouths of 1882 of 22,000,000 calions in quantity and \$2,500,000 in value. The average price in November was a little below 9 cents per gallon for all kinds experted, against a triffe above 9 cents in November, 1882. It may be noticed that the current trade reports are more palpably in error as to this product than as to any other ; thus the trade reports made the shipments 478,417,818 gallons up to December 1, against 474,083,262 to same date 1882, whereas the official statement for eleven months shows an increase of 22,268,869 gallons and exports of 495,559,692 gallous last year. The trade reports make the the Appropriations Committee, however, is bland and serene, and consequently is sus
| Committee | Co shipments from December 2 to 29 inclusive

\$25,000 into the campaign funds of his party, and | 503,492,462 gallons, and for 1881 514,561,718 allow his deputy and his brother John to gallons. In 1880 and previous years the exports were much smaller. It does not now look as if the demand for the American product had been unfavorably affected by discoveries elsewhere.

TEA.-Under the act of March 2, 1883, Mr. Davies was appointed Examiner of Tea in order to prevent the importation of spurious and adulterated stuff, and his first report, dated January 14, covers importations from the passage of the act of December 31, during that time 40,000,000 pounds having been passed upon. Out of 856,281 packages, only 7,000 were rejected, amounting to 325,000 pounds, But the chief effect of the act seems to have been the prevention of shipments formerly made in large quantity, and it is shown that there was a decrease in exports from China, in comparison with the previous year, of 6,068,000 pounds green and 3,630,-000 pounds black ten, and in exports from Japan 1,814,000 pounds. The shipments of green are said to be of much higher average grade than in former years.

PERSONAL.

Robert Browning has returned from Venice and is settled again to his old London home.

Oscar Wilde told his Dubliu audience that the great American practices were shockingly devoid of artistic decoration.

Mr. B. S. Henning, president of the Florida Central and Florida Transit Railroads, with his family, left the Windsor Hotel on Thursday for Jackson-ville, where he will be at the St. James Hotel until April 15.

The Rev. John S. Inskip, president of the National Camp Meeting Association and editor of The Christian Stardard, is not so dangerously ill as was reported last week, and his attendants declare his condition to be by no means alarming.

Canon Liddon, preaching under the dome of St. Paul's, has much the look of a man of the world. He is of medium height and thickset, and has a florid complexion. He begins to preach in a low tone, but soon raises his voice until it is perfectly andible to all of the ten thousand or more persons in the congregation.

Young Henri Rochefort has returned to Paris a physical wreck after his experience with M. de Brazza on the Congo. African fevers have robbed him of his hair and teeth, but in those respects, his father tells him, the wig-makers and the deutista will soon make him as good as new. The young man is disgusted with M. de Brazza, whom he regards as a impracticable dreamer. He is trying, Ruchefert says, to win the favor of the savages by flattery, which takes the form of imitation. Thus he goes without clothes, drinks only water, and lives on cocoanuts and bananas.

The quarter's salary returned to the Government by Governor Irwin, of Idaho, because he had not been able to perform the duties of his office and so could not conscientiously accept the money, was turned into the "conscience fund." Governor Irwin at once wrote to Secretary Folger, objecting to this disposition of it, under the impression that every item of that fund necessarily implies that the sender has been guilty of wrong-doing, which the sender has been guilty of wrong-doing, which certainly was not the case with him. The Secretary will write to him explaining that the "conscience fund" does not necessarily imply repentance of misdoings, but includes all moneys returned as not justly belonging to the persons to whom they were issued.

"My Von Moltke is silent in seven languages," says Kaiser Wilhelm; and he does not exaggerate the rare linguistic accomplishments of the Field Marshal, who, in a gathering of representatives of all the great nations of Europe, can address every man in his own tongue just as readily as he can converse in his own household at Kreisau. Despite his taciturnity, which has become proverbial throughout the Empire, Von Moltke can on occasions show himself to be a copious and delightful conversationalist, but such occasions are few, and he usually keeps both words and emotions carefully locked up within himself. The very day before his departure for the seat of war in 1870, a diplomat met him on the Wilhelmstrasse of Berlin and addressed him apologetically, fearing to intrude upon his busy thoughts and preparations, but "Oh," said the General, "I have nothing to do." And another the General, "I have nothing to do." And another who called upon him at Versailles during the siege, on the day when a great sortic was expected, found him quietly reading an English novel! Yet the unconcerned "silent Commander" has in his office a detailed map of every country and city and important town in Europe, with plans of invasion and eccupation earefully marked down, and minute statements of the accommodation the invaders would find in the way of board and lodging! Thus ready for peace or war, at the age of eighty-live he ready for peace or war, at the age of eighty-five he plays his rubber at whist every evening and devotes his days to botany and agriculture, at his quiet Kreisau home, and "remains silent in seven lau-

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Press will announce to-morrow that Robert P. Porter, late secretary of the Tariff Commission, has joined its editorial staff.

GENERAL NOTES,

On December 4, Mr. James A. Troutman, of Topeka, mailed a series of questions to every county at-torney, county superintendent and police judge in Kansas, for the purpose of learning the results and present Journal Mr. Troutman says that replies from more than inquiries demonstrate three facts: that prohibition has materfally decreased the number of saloons; that an un-usually large percentage of the prosecutions under the law have resulted in convictions; and that the principle law have resulted in convictions; and that the principle of prohibition is growing stronger. "It must be borne in mind," writes Mr. Troutman, "that these figures come from officers of the State, without reference to their views upon prohibition, and are therefore not subject to the imputation of being the product of 'manifelsm. In our letters we stated that we wanted the facts, whether favorable or unnavorable to prohibition. We believe the facts were given, and that the figures presented are as authentic as can possibly be obtained."

Mr. Bookwalter, of Ohio, who during his recent tour around the world made a valuable collection of industrial information as well as of natural curiosities, is much impressed with the actual and prospective competition between the wheat growers of this country and those of India. "The fact is a significant one," he says, " that although the India farmer ploughs his ground with a forked stick and employs in all respects the crudest ethods of tiliage, he succeeds in these conditions in raising an average of a little over eleven bushels of wheat per acre, varying but slightly from the average yield in America, where we have all the appliances of science and skilful methods of farming. This would eem to be sufficient evidence that the climate and soil of than our own, and we are justified in inferring that if the same improved methods and appliances were employed in India, and with the same intelligence as here, the out-turn per are would be much increased over that of America." A pile of wood that was drying in the oven

of a prison at Aarwangen in Switzerland recently caught fire in the middle of the night, a dense smoke rushed through the hot-air pipes into the cells, and the prisoners were liberated half dead from suffocation by some masers by who heard their screams, and succeeded, after much delay, in finding the keys. The same paper, The New Gazette of Zurich, which contains an account of this narrow escape, contains also the story of a wretched creature who, on the pretext of his being a dangerous unatic, had been shut up for many years in a hovel near Gubiasco. His keepers not desiring that he should be found dead with the iron chain which had long bound him still around his ankle, called in a blacksmith to remove it. But the captive with what strength remained move it. But the captive with what strength remained to him repelled the workman, declaring that he would as soon die in from as be set free for a few hours. Accordingly a day or two later the chain was taken from his dead body. A similar fate would probably have befailen a real or pretended idiot chained in an open stable at Bellinsons, had not the press brought the matter to the notice of the foregramment. These three cases are instances of the same inhumanity which in years past dispatched paupers, the matined, the half and the blind to this country to beg and starve.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Stoux Indians, located on a triangular reservation of taken a forward step in self-government. In accordance with the conditions of their treaty, the chiefs and headmen have framed a constitution and simple code of laws which have received the signatures of a majority of all the male adults in the tribe. On January 14 the Indian Agent, Colonel B. W. Thompson, in behalf of the Govern-ment approved the Constitution and Laws, and on the 15th Gabriel Renville was sworn in as Principal Chief. The legislative power is vested in a Council and Legis-lature. The Council is to be composed of the present hereditary Headmen for four years; after that time their successors are to be elected by and from the tribe. The lower house is to consist of two members elected from each of the districts, of which there are ten. The judicial ac-